

Data Centers

Technology to Market Perspectives

Rakesh Radhakrishnan, Technology to Market Advisor, ARPA-E "Cooling Compute Systems Efficiently, Anytime, Anywhere" Workshop

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Datacenter Classification

Hyperscale



- Will be able to significantly reduce costs of operating center and add additional servers
- Additional power will be directed from cooling to computing power, resulting in more cloud capabilities

Co-Location



- More efficient cooling processes result in cheaper operating costs, resulting in higher margins
- Additional computing power allows for additional renting capacity

Edge



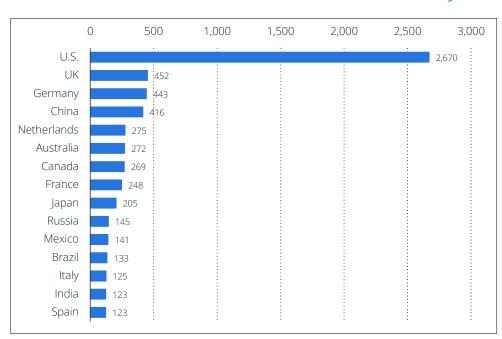
- Better cooling will empower edge data centers to be in more locations and more renting capacity
- Reduced cooling offers wider applications and adoption of edge data centers

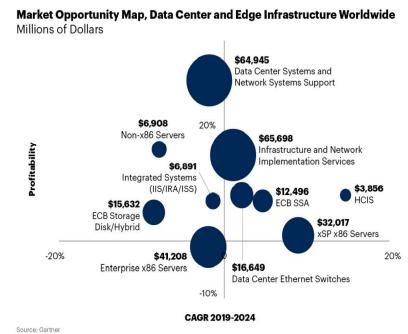


Forecasted Market Growth

Significant growth in domestic and international markets

Number of data centers worldwide in 2021, by country





Source(s): Cloudscene; ID 1228433

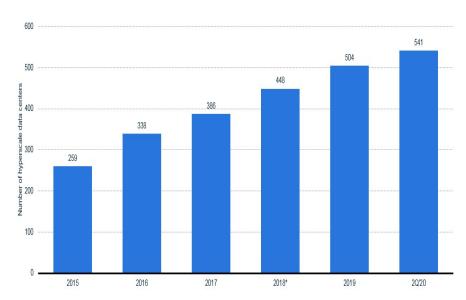


Hyperscale Trends

Robust growth driven by tech giants <u>Growth Trends</u>

Number of hyperscale data centers worldwide from 2015 to 2020

Global figure of hyperscale data centers 2015-2020

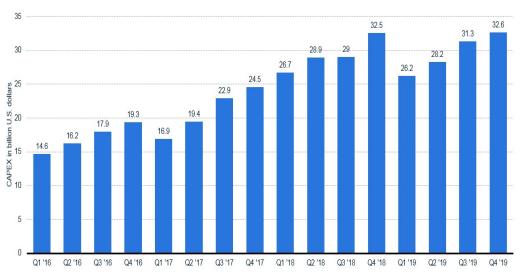


Note: Worldwide; 2015 to 2020 Further information regarding this statistic can be found on page 55. Source(s): Cisco Systems; Synergy Research Group; ID 633826

Capital Expenditures

Global hyperscale operators capital expenditure (CAPEX) from 1st quarter of 2016 to 4th quarter of 2019 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global hyperscale operators CAPEX Q1 2016 - Q4 2019



Note: Worldwide; Q1 2016 to Q4 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on page 56.

Source(s): Synergy Research Group; Statista estimates; ID 1109393

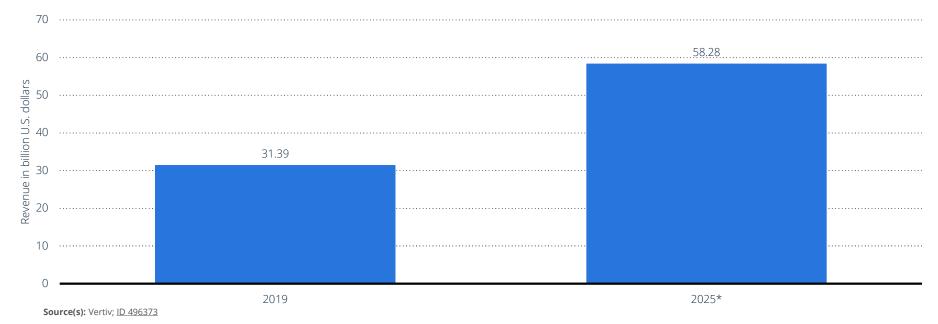


Colocation Trends

► The "real estate" play

Colocation data center market revenue worldwide in 2019 and 2025 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global colocation data center market revenue 2019 & 2025



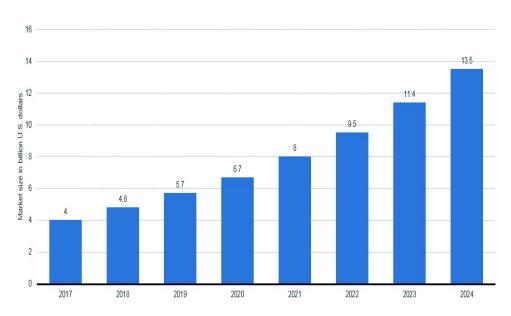


Edge Trends

► The "IOT/Connectivity" play <u>Growth Trends</u>

Edge data center market size worldwide from 2017 to 2024 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global edge data center market size 2017-2024

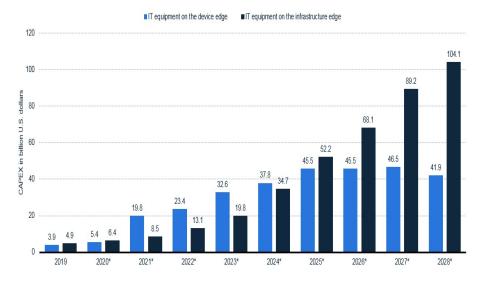


Source: Statista

Capital Expenditures

Edge computing device and infrastructure capital expenditure (CAPEX) worldwide from 2019 to 2028 (in billion U.S. dollars)

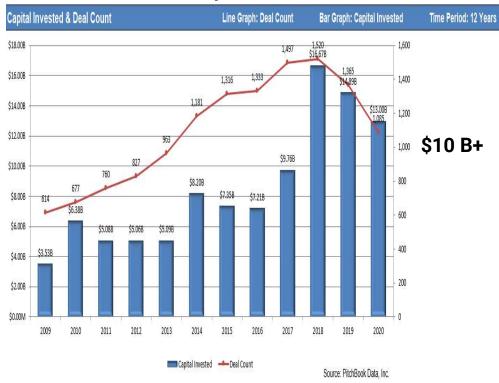
Global CAPEX of edge computing devices and infrastructure 2019-2028



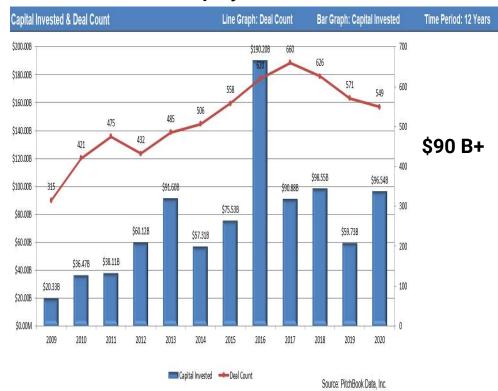


Market Basics – Investment Trends

Venture Capital Investments



Private Equity Investments





Business Model Types

	Wholesale data centre	Retail data centre	
Target customers	Cloud service provider, wholesale colocation and large organization	Small & medium enterprises, internet content companies, social media application developers	
Contract term	<u>5-10 years</u>	<u>1-3 years</u>	
Pricing	<u>Lower</u> (bandwidth cost is billed separately to customers, electricity in some cases)	<u>Higher</u> (value-added services, electricity and bandwidth are standardized and packaged with cabinet space)	
Power	Min 500kw	Min 1 cabinet 4-5kw	
PUE	Lower, usually below 1.7	Higher, usually between 1.8-2.5	
Value-added service	Physical security (enhanced control), uninterrupted power supply (UPS) and air conditioning	Physical security, uninterrupted power supply (UPS), air conditioning, telecom and proximity services	
Return (Target ROC)	12% - 15%	25% - 35%	
# of customers	3-10 customers	100+ customers	
Company	GDS, AtHub, Baosight, Digital Reality	Sinnet, 21Vianet, Equinix, QTS	

Source: Goldman Sachs Research, April 2020



Why Revenue Structure Matters

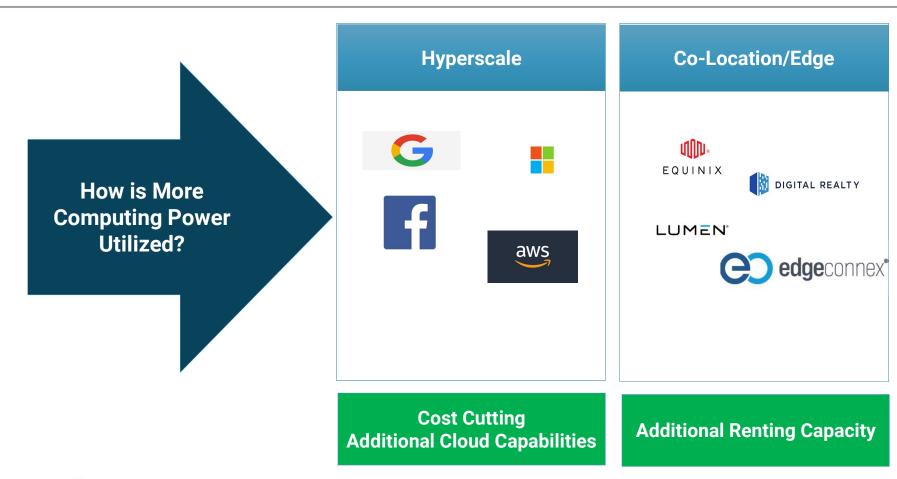
Ownership

Efficiency

- Revenue structure dictates behavior in the data center energy consumption space
- Companies are incentivized to reduce environmental footprint in order to reduce costs and increase revenue
- From 2010-2018, the amount of computing performed by data centers increased by 550%, however the amount of energy used increased by only 6%
- New technologies and the desire to keep costs low have drastically improved energy efficiency, but there is still a long way to go



Revenue Structure -> Incentivizes Behavior





Techno-Economic Analysis Model Executive Summary

- Hyperscale and Co-Location/Edge Use Additional Computational Power Differently
 - Hyperscale uses power savings from cooling efficiency to lower OpEx and additional computational capabilities
 - Co-location/Edge uses power savings from cooling efficiency for additive revenue streams and additional usages
- CapEx Most Expensive Data Center Expense
 - Capital Expenditures take a significant time to payback and most investors need a quick return (~7 years)
- Data Centers Are High-Margin and Lowering OpEx Can Be Very Lucrative
 - Data Centers operate between ~5-30% margin and any way to lower the operating expenses is very desirable to operators



Techno-Economic Analysis Model - DCF

All amounts in USD					
Assumptions					
General Assumptions					
Currency		USD	Cost Savings		9.
First operational year		2021	Cost per Unit of Cooling	USD	\$ 5,000.00
Setup year		2020	Total Units of Cooling Saved	kWh	\$ 28.00
Forecast period	Years	30	Total Cost Savings of Cooling	USD	\$ 140,000.00
			. Star Soot Samings St Sooming		* 110,000.00
			Cost per Unit of Electricity	USD	\$ 100.00
			Total Units of Cooling Saved	kWh	\$ 30,000.00
			Total Cost Savings of Electricity	USD	\$ 3,000,000.00
			i star soot samige st Electrony		4 0,000,000.00
			Cost per Unit of Computing	USD	\$ 1,000.00
			Total Units of Computing Saved	kWh	\$ 3,500.00
			Total Cost Savings of Computing	USD	\$ 3,500,000.00
			. Star Sout Samings of Sampaning		4 0,000,000,00
Other			Interest, Taxes and Dividends		
Depreciation period (years)	Years	15	Interest rate Term Ioan A	%	5%
Yearly capital expenditures (CAPEX)	USD	\$ 500,000.00	Tax rate	%	28%
			Dividend of Net Income	%	100%
Days Receivables	Days Sales	30	Bank Loan Duration	Years	20
Days Inventory	,	30			
Days Payables		30			
Other current assets	Days Sales	2	Project Financing		
Other current liabilities	Days Sales		Equity	%	30%
	,		Financial Debt	%	70%
Discount rate	%	10.0%	Total	%	100%
Capital Expenditures			Sources of Financing		
Cooling Capex		615,935,00			
Network Costs	USD	1,000,000.00			
Total CapEx	USD	\$ 1,615,935,00	Equity	USD	2,189,750
Operational Expenditures			and the Are		
Air Cooled OpEx	USD	\$ 183,230.00			
Cooling (Total)	USD	\$ 500,000.00	Loan	USD	5,109,416
Miscellaneous Expenses (Employees, Licensures	s, etc.)	\$ 5,000,000.00			
Total OpEx	USD	\$ 5,683,230.00			
Total	USD	\$ 7,299,165.00	Total	USD	7,299,165
V)					



Techno-Economic Analysis Model - DCF

All amounts in USD

Project Lifetime		2021	2021-2026	2021-2051
		1 Year	5 Years	30 Years
Revenues	USD	20,000,000	102,020,100	695,697,831
COGS	USD	(12,000,000)	(61,212,060)	(417,418,698)
OPEX	USD	(5,683,230)	(28,990,185)	(197,690,539)
EBITDA	USD	2,316,770	11,817,855	80,588,593
Margin	%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
Taxes	USD	(512,445)	(2,533,473)	(17,089,323)
Change in NWC	USD	(1,698,630)	(1,767,601)	(2,266,829)
CAPEX	USD	(500,000)	(2,550,503)	(24,691,611)
FCFF	USD	(394,305)	4,966,279	36,540,831

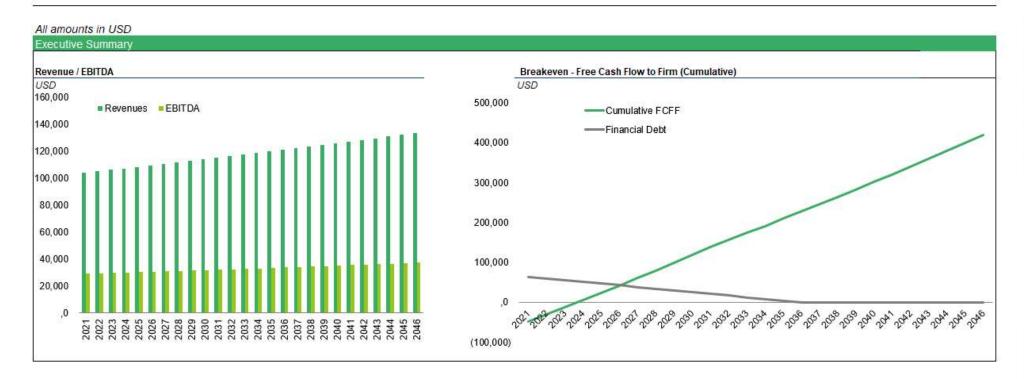
All amounts in USD

Key Performance Indicators					
Project Metrics			Financing		
Project costs	USD	7,299,165	Equity financing	%	30%
Discount rate	%	10.0%	Debt Financing	%	70%
NPV	USD	4,262,574			
			Ratios		
PayPack Period (FCFF)	Years	7	EBITDA Margin	Year 1	11.6%
Project IRR	%	15.8%	ROIC	Year 1	24.3%
Equity IRR	%	25.8%	ROE	Year 1	70.0%
			Financial Leverage		
			DSCR	Min.	-0.78x
Balance Sheet Check		(0.0)	Financial Debt / EBITDA	Max.	2.10x



Techno-Economic Analysis Model - DCF

IRR Project Finance 8/4/2021





Next Steps

- As part of this program, ARPA-E intends to create a single TEA platform that could be utilized to evaluate the benefits of competing technology options in various workstreams
- Possible support required from EPCs, national labs etc. to develop this independent model that could eventually be open sourced (e.g. NREL System Advisor Model)







https://arpa-e.energy.gov

